

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion total to have rejected articles returned ust in all cases send slamps for that purpose

## UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION.

The President Stands on the Tariff Plant

From the Chingo Platform. We denounce Republican protection as fraud: a robbery of the great majority of the merican people for the benefit of the few. Ve declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only; and we demand that the coltion of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

From a Letter Accepting the Democratic Nomination for Pro-dons, Written at Gray Gables, Sept. 28, 1892. The dogma is now boldly presented that Cariff taxation is justifiable for the express and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such tion is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, and so directly encourages disturbance, by selfishness and greed, of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

# The Case Made Up for Congress.

Ex-Minister STEVENS leaves nothing of Mr. BLOUNT'S report save the prejudice. malice, and narrow-minded partisanship which the Paramount Commissioner carried out with him on his ignoble mission. Mr. BLOUNT'S conclusions and charges were already discredited by intrinsic evidence concerning their chronology and origin. All that was needed to demolish the remnants of this made-up case was just such a statement as Mr. STEVENS has now furmished from Augusta; candid, straightforward, truthful, and crushingly effective.

The conspiracy which the Fifty-third Congress will be called upon to investigate is not the conspiracy alleged by Mr. GRESHAM on the strength of Mr. BLOUNT'S findings. The Administration elected to bring that matter before the high court of public opinion; and public opinion has already arrived at a verdict. What concerns Congress now is the conspiracy to restore monarchy in Hawaii, and incidentally to destroy the reputation of a faithful, honest, and patriotic servant of the United States, a gentleman of blameless character and unstained record, whose only crime, if It can be called a crime, was personal sympathy with a cause which commands the sympathy of every American entitled to wear that name.

The circumstance that Mr. STEVENS is Republican in domestic politics, while a majority in each branch of the present Congress is Democratic, will not deprive him of fair treatment in the Senate and the House. His responsible accuser, the Secretary of State, is himself a Republican; or he was a Republican so recently as to be an aspirant for the nomination which went to the man he hated, BENJAMIN HARRISON. Party bonds are not so rigid in affairs of intermational policy, that a Democratic Legislature made up of Americans will tail in behind BLOUNT and undertake to complete the work of BLOUNT, at any man's dictation.

## Bringing Reproach on the Democracy.

A highly respected correspondent asks our attention to the views respecting the WILSON tariff imposture, published by Col. CHARLES H. BANES, President of a solid Philadelphia bank, and worsted manufacturer at Tacony. "It is neither free trade nor protection," says Col. Banes, "but a hybrid." Hybrids produce nothing good.

Col. Banes, says our correspondent, is a Democrat, and deprecates an effort to bring reproach on the party he supports. Such being the case, we are not surprised by his disgust at Wilson's bill. The greatest reproach that can be brought upon any party is that as soon as it gets into power it casts overboard, violates, and insults, the principles and the pledges on which it carried the election.

## Tax Tea and Coffee!

A tariff for revenue only, with tea and poffee free, is a thing impossible. To let them in without duty, is nothing but a prowning atrocity of class legislation.

Put a proper rate of revenue duty on tag and coffee, say 35 per cent. ad valorem, and there will be no deficit in the revenue, and no occasion for any income tax or any other mmunistle imposition.

Yet when Democratic statesmen, saving they intend to make a revenue tariff, wind up by proposing to have a free list and to put tea and coffee in it, they are really nsistent in turning to socialistic and class taxation to make good their deficient revenue. And when they break their own promise, and trample on their party's ground principle, why shouldn't they go the whole length and become Communists outright?

## Works of Art Free.

The Wilson Tariff bill proposes to admit works of art free of duty.

This is directly contrary to the Demo eratic doctrine. In a tariff for revenue only works of art must bear their just share of the public burdens. There is no reason for cial favoritism to the artists who make tem, or to the people of taste who buy then. Let them all pay their just taxes honest and self-respecting men.

Th free admission of works of art i nothing but a crowning atrocity of class legislaton

Downwith humbug!

## 'ur Olympian Games.

The game of football has come down to us from remote antiquity. It was a feature of the famous treek and Roman games long before the beginning of our era. Hundreds of years ago it povoked popular excitement in England. But sever before in all history was a game of fooball made a public event of an importance o supreme as that accorded to the contes of the college youth

The whole traditions observance of the day of Thanksgiving unlerwent a complete transformation in New ork and its neighborhood because of it. It dominated the town, changed the course of its thought and feeling, and modified to outward appearance. The whole populaton were turned football partisans, and the colors of the rival colleges were disjayed everywhere, on the harness of publs and private wehicles, on the garments of hen and women, by boys and girls, and from the win-

make the story of It the foremost feature of their contents. The eagerness of many millions of people far and near to read the reports of the contest will be almost comparable to the impatience with which they await the returns of a general election

stoutly disputed. This indicates how vast a change has occurred in the popular taste, during the last generation. Football contests are no new thing. They have long occurred in the coleges and between the colleges, but only within recent years have they or any other of the athletic competitions of the spirited youth, the proud successors of the contestants at the Olympian Games, attracted the attention and stirred the enthusiasm of the outside public. Formerly the mass of the people looked upon them as mere boylsh sports of no important significance. They regarded the passionate pursuit and enjoyment of athletic exercises as savoring of the frivolity of youth. Now the victors in these games are the heroes of the year, and never in Greece or Rome was athletic prowess more honored of the people than It is to-day and in America. The passion for physical development has extended from the colleges throughout our society; and it affects men and women both. It is strengthening and beautifying the whole American race. It is giving greater stature to men and women, and it is stimulating in the public the ambition for physical perfection which renders a race dominant and indomitable.

The college boys made Thanksgiving olsy in New York. Their animal spirits flowed over in boisterousness; but the extravagance was never offensive to anybody who gave them their deserved honor as the pioneers in a movement so valuable to the American people through all time.

### A Word to Philanthropists.

Two or three weeks ago a bequest of nearly a million dollars was left for the foundation of a new hospital to be known as the John Pyne Memorial Hospital. More recently it was announced that by the will of the late CHARLES B. BECK some nine hundred thousand dollars each was left to two very wealthy hospitals in this city, the New York and the Presbyterian. It would almost seem as if the wealthy people of the city did not know what to do with their money. The tendency in all of them is to leave their fortunes either to some already enormously rich general hospital or to found new ones of the same kind, to perpetuate their memories. We have no fault to find with this instinctive desire to be well remembered through donations to public charitles. It is not the giving that we criticise, but it is the wasteful use of wealth in misdirected and indiscriminate charity. We wish to see these fortunes guided into better channels. We have already in the city magnificent hospitals. There are already more hospitals than are needed; indeed, twice as many beds, if not more, as are required to meet the demands made upon them by the poor of this city, for whom they are intended. Other avenues are open to philanthropists. There are institutions sorely needed, whose creation would reflect honor upon their creators and confer endless blessings upon a multitude of unhappy and miserable mortals. To two of these in particular we would call the attention of such as contemplate benevolent legacies. In the first place, there is crying need in

the midst of this city, for a psychopathic hospital, or in other words a reception hospital for the acutely insane. It should be situated say in west Central Park. It should be constructed on an ideal plan for the reception of this particular class of patients, not like an asylum, but with the unprisonlike aspect of a general hospital. It should be furnished with the best means and appliances for treatment, known to modern psychiatry, such as electrical apparatus, hydrotherapeutle devices, and the like. There should be attached to it a staff of competent physicians. including specialists in all departments of medicine; and a clinic for the instruction of practitioners and students should be an integral part of the plan. The main ideas of such an establishment would be to se cure early and immediate attention to those who become insane; to give them the best treatment the world affords, in order to restore their reason if possible; and to instruct medical men fully in a branch of medicine little understood and often neglected. In this way not only would the patients themselves be directly benefited, and often saved the stigma of having been inmates of an asylum, but vast numbers of other patients in many communities would be indirectly favored by the widespread dissemination among general practitioners of a practical knowledge of insanity and its treatment. A training school for nurses should be a part of the scheme; and a pathological laboratory, fully equipped, and a competent pathologist are disiderata not to be forgotten. It would be impossible to estimate the good that might in this wise be accomplished. As it is now, the unfortunate patient who becomes acutely insane is, in most cities in this country. sent to a jail or station house pending the preparation of the papers necessary for his egal incarceration in an asylum. When he reaches the asylum he finds himself confined in an institution with between two hundred and two thousand other inmates, most of whom are chronic and incurable cases, with whom he often shares the neglect that a crowded asylum and 'its overworked and underpaid medical staff entail. Let some fortunate philanthropist take this matter to heart, ponder over it, and perpetuate his memory forever to an appreciating posterity!

The second channel into which some of the wealth of the rich should be deflected in one to which we have in these columns often referred before, viz., the creation of a colony for epileptics. The public has become, of late years, quite familiar with the pitiable condition of many epileptics. There are probably twelve thousand of them in this State. Their malady usually prevents public schools, and from keeping any sort | the scarcity of currency. of employment. They are socially ostra-Yet the majority of them are as capable of acquiring knowledge and of carrying on trades and arts as their more fortunate brethren, if the opportunity be given to them. Epileptic seizures are often very infrequent, and consciousness is usually interrupted for but a few minutes. It has been found most practicable in other countries to colonize such cases, to establish them in a village by themselves as it were, superintended of course by some charitable organization, and by physicians, teachers, and other employees. Here, without that feeling of social isolation that causes them suffering in the outside world, they enjoy life, and study, play, work, and demean themselves as if their disorder had no existence.

Two years ago the State Board of Charities was appointed a Commisdows of many dwellings. The gane became by the Legislature to select a site and the popular passion, and to-day in every prepare plans, on the colony or village part of the Union thousands of negspapers system for the epiloptic poor of

State: and after some months of dillgent inquiry and travel the Commission selected an ideal site in Livingston county. It was a tract of land consisting of 1,875 acres, situated in the beautiful Geneses Valley, and belonging to the Shakers. The Shakers, having dwindled in numbers, betook themselves to the mother colony, near Albany, and offered this tract, with all its buildings, its orchards, richly cultivated fields and groves, to the State for the small sum of \$125,000. The buildings upon it, some thirty or more, in excellent condition, in produce a good round price for his shells, would all by accommodate over three A while ago the Royal Niger Company hundred persons. It has always been a colony, so that the buildings are composed of shops, dwelling houses, storehouses, granaries, stables, &c., making it in every way as perfect a place for the epileptics as though it had been selected and adopt-The ed for them twenty years ago. actual value of the land and buildings is far in excess of the amount asked, over twice as great in fact, but the Shakers are anxious that the place should be devoted to some public charity, and on that account are willing to part with the whole at a very small sum. A bill appropriating this money and establishing a colony for epi leptics in this State was passed by both Houses last winter, but was unfortunately vetoed by the Governor. While we should rejoice to see the same bill become a law at the coming session, we cannot but consider this a golden opportunity for some welldisposed person to attain perennial honor by becoming the founder of the first colony for epileptics in the United States. Let him to whom this hint shall not as an inspiration at once obtain from the State Board of Charities its report upon the Sonyea Colony in Livingston county, to gether with the plan of organization agrees upon by said Board, and then proceed to place his money in an investment that will return inconceivable interest in the way of thanks and blessings from the most wretched and the most neglected of human creatures. This is one chance in a thousand. Do not let it pass unheeded.

### Dynamiters in Dublin.

There seems to be no doubt that the physical force party in Ireland is resuming operations, on the plea that the struggle for home rule has failed. There is absolutely no ground for such a plea, and those who urge it need expect nothing but the severest reprobation from Irish-Americans. At this moment Mr. GLADSTONE has well-founded hopes of carrying the next general election by a greatly increased majority; and noth ing can blast those hopes except a recourse to violence and crime on the part of mis guided Irishmen.

It is, or should be, well understood that the Gladstonian majority in the present House of Commons was elected on the New castle programme, of which home rule for Ireland was the principal, but not the only feature. As the principal feature, it claimed and received prior treatment at the hands of the Ministers, and a Home Rule bill which even Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND accepted as an installment of his country's dues, was passed and sent up to the House of Lords. That it would be rejected by that body was universally expected, and no rea! friend of Ireland desired the rejection to be made the pretext for an immediate dissolution of Parliament. It was clear to every intelligent onlooker that it was Mr. GLADSTONE'S duty not only to fulfil his pledge to Ire land, but also to keep as far as possible the promises to the English electors which were embodied in the Newcastle programme. Had he done otherwise, he might justly have been taxed by Irishmen with insincerity, for it is incredible that an ex perienced statesman honestly devoted to

home rule would deliberately alienate all the English friends of Ireland. It behoved Mr. GLADSTONE to keep al the friends that Ireland has in England, and to gain as many more for her as possible, by showing himself no less faithful to English than to Irish interests. That is precisely what he has done, and it is acknowledged even by his opponents that he is much stronger to-day than he was at the juncture when the Home Rule bill was rejected by the Lords. His determination to pass the Parish Councils bills and the Employers' Liability bill, and Lord Roseneny's strikers and their employers, have given the present Ministry a much firmer hold upon the masses of the English people than they have ever possessed since the last genera election. But the abolition of plural voting and an improvement of the methods of registration are also indispensable, if the current of popular opinion in favor of Mr. GLADSTONE is to make itself fully felt Measures to those ends ought to be passed or at least carried through the House of Commons, and the odium of their rejection east upon the House of Lords. Then Mr GLADSTONE may appeal to the constituencies with a fair prospect of obtaining a majority, which the hereditary legislators will not venture to resist, lest they imperi the existence of their order.

We repeat that, at present, all the signs discernible on the political horizon of Great Britain indicate an overwhelming triumph for Mr. GLADSTONE and the home rule cause. There is only one thing that can darken the fair prospect, and that is an out burst of violence and crime which will irreparably weaken the claim of Irishmen to self-government in the eyes of law-abiding Englishmen. An Irishman who at this tim undertakes, by a recourse to dynamite, to put pressure on a friendly Government, is either a traitor or a lunatic. Whether lunatic or traitor, he is the tool of Ireland's enemies, and, as such, he will be viewed with contempt and detestation by every genuine Irish patriot.

## Queer Finance in Africa

The only money current in the larg sultanate of Adamawa, in central Soudan is cowrie shells. The agents of France. who have been trying, with indifferent success, to get a foothold there, say there is a dearth of the circulating medium. them from receiving an education in the and commerce is greatly embarrassed by

His Highness the Sultan has succeeded in turning the laws of finance topsy-turvy by substituting a financial policy of his own. As his will is law, he monopolize the speculation in cowrie shells. In most countries the value of money, like that of other commodities, is regulated by supply and demand. This is not the case in Adamawa. In fact, when the shell supply is at its lowest ebb the price is likely to fall far below par; and in better times, when a goodly stream of shells is flowing from the public, or, in other words, from the Sultan's treasury, in exchange for all sorts of commodities, from rubber to donkeys, shells are quoted at a high premium.

All this is natural enough under the un usual conditions imposed by the shrewd old potentate who does as he pleases in Adamawa. What does he care for the natural laws of trade and the teachings of the

economists? He is a law unto himself. When the treasury is empty, and he wants this to exchange the ostrich feathers, ivory, and

other things he has packed away in his storehouses, for the cowrie shells that Europeans and other traders bring in bags and barrels to his ports on the Benue River, he fixes the price of cowrie shells at a low figure. The edict goes forth that not a pound of produce can be sold to the traders except at prices based upon his low quotations for shells. On the other hand, when the royal speculator has loaded up with money, and desires to inflate the currency, he permits his dutiful subjects to pay him

sent a boat load of cowries to Yola, the Sultan's capital. Down went the price of cowries at once, and the company's agents decided, therefore, to dispense salt from their storehouse, instead of shells, in payment for purchases. Thereupon the Sultan forbade the people to sell anything to the traders except for shells.

The country offers rich pickings, and England, France, and Germany each wants the lion's share. When they have settled their little controversy, and one or all of them are firmly rooted in the land, it is safe to say that the financial system will be so completely reconstructed that his Highness won't be able to recognize it.

A revenue tariff is a tariff levied on rucles consumed by, but not produced in any con-iderable quantity in, the country collecting the duties. Afteny Exeming Jennesi.

Not so. A genuine tariff for revenue must se levied alike upon all articles imported, whether they are produced in the taxing country or not. There must be no favoritism and no special regard to any interest or to any section of the people.

According to Daily America the Hon ABRAM S. HEWITT Is in "favor of the WILSON Tariff bill, but against its enforcement." Hawirr's position toward this bill is the same as that of some pretended Democrats toward the Democratic platform.

BOUREE COCKEAN is evidently bent on proving tun-eff a bigger man than the fest of the Committee in Ways and Means.—Emocrapous Fribush

BOUBER COCKRAN is no impostor. He does not pretend to hold the noble doctrine of revonue only, and then turn around and palm off a protectionist tariff as a work of Democracy

If WILLIAM McKINLEY of Ohio isn't the Chairman of the committee which has framed the new Tariff bill, he at least must be, in some mysterious way, a very high and influentia sember. At any rate, he is an honest man and no liar. Gop bless all honest men!

It seems to us that the requests made upon the municipal authorities by the New York City Undertakers' Association are reasonable, and ought to be granted. They desire a reform in the method of obtaining burial permits, and the establishment of a station o the Department of Health in the upper part of the city. They have striven for years to secu. these things; they ought to have them.

The American inspectors who were re ently sent to Canadian ports to prevent undesirable immigrants from coming to this country by way of Canada have already done some service, and have forwarded reports which justify the complaints brought by us against Canada for years past. The Hallfax City Council has made a confession, in its notification to the steamship companies that undesirable immigrants brought there will be excluded hereafter, as they are not now per mitted to proceed to the United States. This is the proper course for Halifax. If its City Council will act in good faith in this matter we will be saved much trouble and expense.

### NOT THROUGH WITH BLOUNT TET. Senators Preparing to Get to the Bottom of the Polley of Infamy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.-Unless all signs fail. steps looking to an investigation into the Cleveland-Gresham-Blount business in Hawaii will early mark the proceedings in the Senate after it meets on Monday. Certain Sens tors have expressed an intention to call for all the papers at the earliest day possible, and it is not known that they have changed their purpose. A movement for a committee will be made to inquire into certain trregularities and curious chronological facts, some of which THE SUN has set forth, to the edification of Judge Gresham and the instruction of inquiring Senators. Facts and reports resting upon an independent basis will strengthen this purpose, though the possibility of later intel licence from Honolulu may postpone a resolusuccessful mediation between the coal tion initiating an inquiry into the whole busi-

ness for a few days. In view of the prospect, all is not serene at the Department of State, particularly with its distinguished head. A week or two ago ludge Gresham required certain of the department's servants to take an eath not to divulge its secrets, a proceeding that, unde the circumstances, implied much that was not complimentary to the aforesaid servants That there had been important leakages Judge Gresham was either aiready convinced, or he was preparing for a scaregoat for certain things that might appear to have been done by himself that would not look well. Opinions as to the object of the performance of taking the oath differ, and there are those in the department who are restive in view of possibilities. In short, some one in the Department of State, as well as elsewhere, has been acting in the interest of the Queen and agains the Provisional Government at Honolulu Comments at the department and in other places indicate that a difference of opinion exists as to who is the guilty party. Mr. Blount is not through with the Hawaiian

business, or rather the business is not through

## Did the Brainless Namby-l'ambles Bea

From the Wine and Spirit Guntle

The liquor dealers contributed the idon's aba oward the defeat of Judge Maynard. We believe it has never been disputed that they alone beat him when he ran for Secretary of State in 1883. The majority against him then was 18,583 although the rest of the entire Democratic State ticket was elected by a majority of from 13,000 upward This shows his rote then to have been more than 30, 000 behind the rest of the ticket. The liquor men were then supporting the Democratic ticket, only opposing Maruard. Of course, many of them, in voting their licket, neglected to scratch the obnoxuous name. This year, however, as we have before explained, the liquor element, supering under the repeated insult of the Democratic managers in attempting to cram a Prohibitionist down their throats, boiled the entire ticket, only a few marhine tools in the trade attempting to withstand the indignant demonstration. Thus the whole Democratic ticket was defeated by upward of 30,000 majority, with Maynard 70,000 votes behind his defeated only. of adject majority, with Maynard Tolony votes belling his defeated colleagues. Bees anybody pretent to say this was not due in a large measure to the heatility of the liquor men? Let us see. There are 40,000 retail liquor sellers in the State. That saloon keeper who cannot influence one rote other than his own must be a very poor sile's. Count but two votes for each seiler and it makes 2010/20, which is Maynazd's adverse majority. be consisting unly their single votes transferred from the Democratic to the Republican ticket, and it alone affects Nasuard's defeat by the majority given.

The effice and Spirit Guarde desires to be entirely fair in this matter, it chearfully admits that many secalled reformers voted against Maymard necause of his record in the election countroversy of 1894. But that very reform element has structurely opposed the general Democratic hists ticket heretofore without effective pult. It was only when the liquor desiers turned against the machine that it met its Waterloo

The Nun as an Educator.

From the Addant Freeman.

To the Eurna or the Adams Freeman. No. I am a coung man, employed in a unit in town, and have added a study or opportunity. I would be to this port in the study or opportunity. I would be a local to the port in the study of th

The best work of the sort, expensive or inexpensive one that will oducate and keep you abreast of the times, is Tue New Yong Son. Read and study the ed torials of You Spail

WILSON'S PROTECTIONIST TARIFF SCHEME.

The Wilson Bill Violates All the Principles

of the Democracy, From the Propositioner Journal, Independent Democrat. It is quite easy at first reading to see what the general nature of the measure is and to grasp the essential principle running through all its varied and complicated schedules. That principle is the familiar one of protection to home industry, through the imposition of more or less prohibitive or hindering duties on the importation of competing foreign products, In no schedule of the proposed Democratio

tariff is this principle conspicuously violated.

Consequently this bill is not of the kind which the Democrats seers put into power to pass. At the last national election it was supposed. from the platform on which the Democrats asked support, that they stood for the principle of a revenue tariff as opposed to that of a protective tariff on which the Republicans founded their claims to endorsement. When the votes were all cast and counted, and it was found that the Democrate had won great victory on their bold and sharply defined tariff platform, it was further supposed that tariffs for protection would be ended in this country, and a tariff established for revenue only. The high tariff beneficiaries lamented, and honest tariff reformers rejoiced accordingly: except so far as the latter restrained their pleasure by the fear that the Democrats might, after all, lack the courage of their alleged convictions and fall in the end to perform the great mission of reform which had been plainly intrusted to them.

That fear is now justified by the event. The Democrats have brought forward, and now propose to try to pass, not a revenue tariff, but a protective tariff, a tariff which differs from the existing law, and from such laws as the Re-publicans have declared desirable, only in percentages. It is not the law which the Demoerats outlined in their platform, but just such a law as in that platform they declared was fraudulent and unconstitutional; it is not the law which the people of the discontented West meant to help bring about, when they put the Democrats in power last year, but just such a law as they intended to rebuke and reject the Republican party for having passed. In plain words, the fundamental and carefully preserved principle of the Wilson bill is not to raise revenue from customs duties, but to give certain favored home industries an artificial, protected profit. The sugar schedule illustrates the real nature of the bill as well as any. It will be borne in mind that a revenue tariff dif fers from a protective tariff in this, that the former taxes imported products of a kind not raised in the home country, in order that the tax on them may all go into the Treasury while the latter taxes imported products whose like is produced in the home country, in order that a part of the tax may go into the pockets of the home producers for their "protection."

Now, in accordance with the revenue principle, a commodity like sugar, nearly all of which is imported, would be substantially taxed, while products like cotton and woollen goods, of which there is a large domestic production, would be lightly taxed or left free altogether. But the Wilson bill, instead of raising the duties on sugar, or restoring them where they had been removed, actually reduces them. At the same time it leaves the duties on cotton and woollen goods, fron and steel products, and all manufactured articles at handsome protective figures. nothing of free trade or revenue tariff in this;

is protection through and through. It is somewhat more endurable than the form and degree of protection we now labor under; but it differs from the McKinley law only in detail. It is a bill which the Republicans might have proposed without doing violence to their tariff principles. It is very much such a bill as they probably would have proposed, if they had had the chance after last rear's elections, in order to appease the evident wrath of the people over the McKinley enormity. But the people at that time do clared that they did not want the Republicans to make any more tariffs for them, and in putting the tariff-making power in the hands of the Democrats they certainly did not mean that the latter should use it on the rejected Republican principles. That, however, is just what the Democrats have done. They have prepared a tariff bill which is essentially Repubican and protective in principle, and which differs from the present Republican and protective live only in details and percentages; and for this weak and timid refusal of the brave duty imposed upon them by the American people, they are likely to be called sharply to account at the next national election.

# IMPOSTURE,

It Will Take a Long Time, but it Will Probably be Passed.

Washington, Nov. 30 .- I cannot write about the prospects of the Wilson tariff without say ing this: It may and probably will be amended. but not in many radical particulars. It will probably be delayed and months may be consumed in debating it; but in the end it will go through and become a law.

Mr. Cleveland has willed it. It will be far easier to pass the Tariff bill than it was to put through the bill repealing the Sherman silver purchase. But it will take a longer time. Democrats in plenty say now the hill is not what they would like to have it. but very few are they who will say they will not vote for it; and as the debate goes on fewer still will show opposition. Even the West Virginia and Alabama Senators and the Senators tother States whose special interests are struck hard in different ways, will finally vote or it. In some instances they will advocate it as a Democratic measure.

Mr. Cleveland obviously snows why he expects the bill will go through as the Administration's financial budget. The income tax has no terrors for him. He reasons, and so do many others, that while not over 200,000 oters will be opposed to the income tax. be cause it bears on them, millions will welcome the bill because it exempts them and strikes only at the rich. It is the socialistic spirit that is counted on to make the income tax not only popular but to furnish a successful rally

ing cry at elections. The argument of those who have from the first insisted on this income feature has been s now, and will hereafter be, that the ery Tax the capitalists, Lav it on the Corpora tions, and Give it hard to the Rich, is always popular. Members of Congress at first shaky about it are reminded that this ery will prove a safe reliance for them when they are up for reelection. As to this, it is admitted, it may in some cases prove fallacious, but as a rule, the Democrat who doubts and is disposed to hesitate is reminded it will never do to distrust the people, for they will appreciate him who puts the taxes on the rich, and exempts the poor from any share in the burden. Mr. Cleveland says little, but sees all there is

to be seen. He could have stopped the in come tax with a single word, but he did not speak that word, and that was enough, the internal revenue feature of the Administration budget fashioned in a similar spirit as to whiskey, beer, and all kinds of intoxicating drinks, who need be afraid?

This is the talk and these the arguments. It may seem strange to some that members of Congress should appear as authors and promotors of a measure which at first sight would motors of a measure which at first sight world be thought to invite the death penalty. Why should such men resolutely commit political sujeide? But it is not that, but political life and cover which they think will await them; and this is the view they hold up to others. This is the reason of the confidence of the Administration that its budget of incance will go through Congress. Every means in the hands of the Administration will be used to vitalize the Socialistic and Communistic metwes and elemental on the arguments that reside in patronage and power to put the bill through; and through it will go!

## An Unexpected Compliment to Mejor Mo-

McKiniey may have expected vindication at the names of the voters of Ohio, but he could not have an-impated yindication, so clear and definite, as the hands

DID PARKHURST MEAN W. R. GRACE? The Political Impotent Who Lay Watting for the Angel to Stir the Pool,

his Thanksgiving sermon yesterday were: When the times are so full of live and outhing questions it costs some self-restraint not to run foul of some of them; but there is one matter of gratitude that lies very close to duty, and very close to the hearts of us all, that it would be the rankest ingratitude to let pass o-day without mention. I refer to the victory of the 7th of November. We thank God in His courts to-day for the unexpected and thorough thrushing that was administered to vice at the last election. There is a vast amount of unsuspected integrity in the world. It is out of ust that material that the victory of the 7th of November was won. The lasue was a distinct one between integrity and vice. Virtuous men, regardless of party affiliations, appraciated the juncture and rose to the occasion. That is all there is to it. There are, he more virtuous men in Browlyn and New Jersey to day than there were six months ago, but as a result of the ungency of the crisis, of the valorous efforts that were put forth, virtue has stood up and been heard from and the thing can be done in New York exactly city as well as it can be done in New York exactly city as well as it can be done in New York exactly city as what bakes us so happy and perfectly grateful. Not simply what has occurred, but the promise there is in it of more of the same kind. It is revelatory of the immense reserve of honest purpose that exists among us, and that is bound to be an easy arbiter of our municipal destiny. That victory in Brooklyn, which was the real application of prevalent seatlment, furnishes a separate platform on which to stand in achieving victories on our side of the river. And the issue will be just according to the measure of our expectations. We shall secure exactly as much as we can agree in expecting to secure, and that fact as we confront the future ought to restrain us from the adoption of anything like half measures. We cannot afford, therefore, to be content with any changes in affairs that aim only to make our condition less had than it is. There is integrity enough in this city to effect a revolution, and it will be far easier to arouse virtuous enthusissm to the point of an entire overthrow of evil rulership than to arouse it to the boint of a partial overthrow. What I mean is that it will be easier to elect as Mayor next year a man that in point of decency and integrity is a thoroughbred than to elect one who in those particulars is a half breed. And remember that the half breed, old political hacks of both parties, are lounging around in immense numbers waiting to be borne into power on the wave of the returning tide, like the impotent and withered whom the libite tells us of, stretche one between integrity and vice. Virtuous men, regardless of party affiliations, appract-

## THANKFUL BUT APPREHENSIVE.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Fears that the Pope Will Do Us a Mischlef Yet, The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church advised his congregation yes terday to be thankful that the "bosses" had been downed in the late election.

"Scan the names of the bosses in our great and glorious Empire State," said he. "Who are they? Foreigners, or at least of foreign extraction. They come here and are fairly prosperous and their self assertiveness comes to the surface. They enter politics and evolute into bosses who, in time, rule our great and glorious cities, States, and they even dare to enter the halls of Congress to dictate our national policy. This tossism is the disgrace of our land. The dawn of a better day, how-

ever, is encompassing us,
"I do not believe in making a free dumping ground of America. If foreigners are such that they cannot become serviceable and pa-triotic American citizens then they had better triotic American citizens then they had better not be allowed to come to America. No flag but the Stars and Stripes should be allowed to float from our City Hall. I foresee a long and bitter struggle between the Protestants and the Romanists, with the victory undoubtedly in layor of the former. Romanism is averse to Americanism. The Pope is supreme over all earthly rulers, and he must be obeyed before the President or Congress. No consistent liomanist can be a loyal American citizen-religion or patrictism must be sacrificed." Applause was frequent when the doctor read

religion or patriotism must be sacrificed."
Applause was frequent when the doctor read
the platform of the "A. P. A." the modern
"knownothing" organization.
"The Catholic Church," said he, "is responsible for much of the ignorance that now exsits, yet she is presumptuous enough to send
one of her bishops here to teach us how our
public schools should be conducted. Italy,
foland, Hungary, Spain, and Argentina are
Catholic countries and the percentage of the
ignorant is above 70 per cent, of the whole
population. Then they ask that this State help
support their parochial schools. They are now
actively engaged in obtaining signatures to
the bill, and I am creditably informed they already have \$00,000 signatures. The bill, I understand, will be pushed before the Legislature next spring.

# THE PRESIDENT AT CHURCH.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Attend Thanksgiving Herrices, Now 30 -Procident and Mrs

Cleveland attended the Central Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Third and I streets. Northwest, to-day. Last night Dr. Sunderland. received a notice that the President and his wife expected to be present at the service, and preparations were made for their coming. A two Browing cable gripmen ring their congs rhyth large bunch of chrysanthemums was sent to the church from the White House, this morning. Just after 11 o'clock the President's carriage drove up to the church, where Lieut. Kelly of the Sixth precinct and two policemen were stationed. The presence of the police was unnecessary, for only a few persons were waiting for them. The door of the carriage was opened by Lieut, Kelly, and Mrs. Cleveland opened by Lieut, Kelly, and Mrs. Cleveland stepped out and up the walk to the church, followed by the President, who walked with a brisk step. Mrs. Cleve and was dressed unpretentiously in a black serge clock with fur trimmings, wearing a black hat and veil.

The services were brief. A prayer from the Rev. George O. Little, pastor of the Assembly Church, and an anthom by the choir was followed by a sermon from Dr. Sunderland of the First Presbyterian Church. At the conclusion of the sermon the congregation rose and sang "America," and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Sunderland.

The custom at the First Presbyterian Church of the worshippers remaining scated until the President has retired was not observed at the Central Church to-day. It was the first time that church has ever been visited by a President.

The American Cloud and Its Silver Lining. Thanksgiving Day services were held in Temple Emanu-Et. Fifth avenue and Fortythird straet, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Silverman, in his address on the American Cloud and Its Silver Lining," said:

"For several months the fate of American commercial and financial interests was undecided. Suspense prevailed everywhere. We ided. Suspense prevailed everywhere. We came sailly familiar with accounts of fallres. While suicide followed upon mental 
forry and excitement, while the laborers were 
die and their lamilies starving, it seemed his 
he meckery of late that starving, it seemed his 
he meckery of late that starving, it seemed his 
be trained for which the nation was suching. 
"Yet this very contest was the saivation of 
he country. Many nations have been thinged 
at that contest. Let us thank find that the 
attention has escaped a civil war tetween fast 
n i West.

nd West.

The American masses should feel invulted han reseitaints doctare that hard times will ingrise and appropr. The masses accept a hard times as the natural result of natural times, and are ready to wait for before times, thus the present had times will create a total of seconomy, self sacrifice, and in justice of the seconomy self sacrifice, and in justice. of of economy, self sacribes, and in justry ch will aid in building up a builter citizen-

#### Union Thunhagiving Services, Five churches held joint Thankegiving ser-

rices vesterday morning in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third street and Madison avenue. The churches representad were the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, the Sixty-first Street Methodist Church, the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Phillips Mo-morial Presbyterian Church, and the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The services were conducted by the fley. By L. I. Thomps Were conducted by the Rev Fr I. I. Thompselon and the sermon was delivered by the lev.

W. T. Sahine. He said that the hadion had cause for gratified for the universal of the Review of the Sahine. He said that the hadion had cause for gratified for the universal of the Review of the Sahine. He said that the hadion had cause for gratified for the universal of the Review of the late election, he which bud government had been overthrown by driving out and the part at a time museum is that city. There the party directly responsible for it.

### Thucksgiving Due Observed at St. Authough startur. Parisson, Nov. 30.-14igrims from different

towns in New Jersey and irom New York and From its Par Squass.

may have expected vandication at the account of this country in the Thank stiving services at the antine of St. Anthony at Butler to-day. After the merging developes, which were conducted by Father Albert the excursionists had a free dinner. At the close of the corollinates in the afternoon souvenirs were distributed among the pilgrims.

TO GIVE JOBS TO THE MUGWUMPS.

Mr. Shierenno Ingrate - Brooklyn Democrate It is understood that Mayor-elect Schieren Some of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's remarks in has made up his mind to offer one or two places in his Cabinet to representatives of the mispendent Democratic bodies which supported him. Such action on his part will arouse indignation in the Republican ranks,

and may result in another bitter faction fight in the organization. He has, it is said, practically determined on the men whom he is going to place at the heads of the various departments, but has concluded not to announce the names until after Jan. 1. All the present Commissioners will have to walk the plank, although there are significant rumors, originating in Mug-

are significant rumors, originaling in Mug-wumn sources, in relation to the proposed re-tention of Folice Commissioner Hayden.

The Democratic General Committee of Rings county will hold Ha first mesting since the election at the Thomas Jefforson, in Brooklyn, on Monday night. While there may be some sharp talk injulged in and some changes in the pian of management suggested, there will be no proposition entertained to surrender to the Mugwumns and anti-snappers, who wers demonstrative in their opposition to the Dom-cratic candidates in the recent campaign.

## DEMOCRATIC LEADERS TO CONFER. Putting the Governor in a Hole Won't Be a

Specessial Play at Albany. Lieut.-Gov. William P. Sheeban is at the Hoffman House, United States Senator Hill will come on from Albany to-day, and Senator Murphy will be in the city to-morrow on his way to Washington. While in the city these Democratic leaders will hold a conference which will be participated in by Richard Croker as the representative of the Demoeratic organization of New York city and county, which sends half of the Democratic minority to the Legislature. The conference will have particularly to do with the attitude of the legislative minority during the com-

of the legislative minority during the coming session.

Kopublican statesmen and Republican newspapers have talked much of a Republican Legpapers have talked much of a Republican Legislature putting the Democratic party and the
Democratic Executive of the State in a hole.
Senator Hill has had some experience with
Republican Legislatures that spent their time
digging pits for Democratic Executives, and the
other men who will participate with him in the
conference to morrow have assisted him to fill
the with Republicans. conference to-morrow hav the pits with Republicans.

## JUDGE DYKMAN TO SIT.

Judge Barunrd Unwilling to Adjudicate in the McKane Case,

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 30,-Judge Barnard will not be on the beach in Brooklyn to-morrow when John Y. McKane appears to answer to the charge of contempt of court in ignoring the Judge's order to allow Col. Bacon and the special inspectors to watch the polls at Gravesend on election day. The reason for this is that Judge Barnard has practically made up his mind not to hold court again during the few remaining days of his term, and also because he does not desire to sit in judgment on McKane for contempt proceedings emanating from his own court. Judge Barnard prefers that the punishment. If any is to be meted out to McKane, be inflicted by some other Judge of the district.

of the district.
Judge lyding will, therefore, sit at Brook-judge lyding and sit and the par-ticular purpose of hearing the proceedings in the Mekane case, and will preside over the case until it is disposed of.

### The Mexican Border Troubles, CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 30,-The Press of Chi-

huahua says that the accounts published in some United States newspapers of the procoedings of the border robbers are greatly exaggerated. The Government here says the same thing. The revolutionists are of the usual type, and their numbers do not make them at all formidable, but owing to the facility with which they can cross the border, each way, and thus dodge the troops sent in pursuit, their capture is by no means easy. Meanwhile their opportunities for plunder are great.

The feeling here is that the United States should send more troops to the border, as it is in the United States that the schemes are hatched and the macauders find refuge. They would not live long if they remained on they live long if they remained on the Mexican side.

## SUNREAMS.

-Eighty-one counties in Kentucky, out of a total of 119, did not raise money enough during the fiscal year just ended to support their own local Government.

Thirty-six of the indigent counties are Republican and forty-five Democratic.

—An cagle measuring six feet eight inches from tip to tip of its wings was captured by a dog near Scio, Or, recently. The eagle was eating a gander it had killed when the dog atole up and pounced upon it. An exciting struggle ensued, in which the dog was much hurt by the engle's sharp beak and talons, but it ended

in the death of the bird. -The Governor of Delaware is the last man who ought to excite the rancorous envy of the crank. He ner who has lived a simple and lab ous life. His salary is small, his influence upon jegiby the State with a residence, and his office in the tiny State House at Dover is fitted up with atern aim

mically. I don't know that there is anything to be surprised at in this. Possibly the gripmen are not musically inclined, but even if a man's soul were full of music you could scarcely expect him to expound it here; for the piloting of a yellow meteor on wheels in a

ing occupation." -The seaward façade of the Produce Exchange is a favorite perch for Vagabond pigeous. These birds visit the lower part of New York from the neighboring parts of Long Island, New Jersey, and Staten Island. They live all day long enjoying the busy companionathp of man and beast in the down-town streets and many of them apparently go to their rural homes at night. Some of them are as regular as commuters in

their going and coming.

—Steam is now applied to the popping of corn. A few open air wellers of popoors have the steam poppers. The heat used for the actual popping is furnished by gazeline applied beneath a copper pan. A small steam engine agitates the pan and thus prevents the corn from burning. The raising of popours for market is a nice business, as the crop may be greatly injured by grass-fertilization if it be grown near fivids of large corn. The pearly little ears are then marred by great interioring grains of white or salinw corn.

— If a man te inclined to take a cheerful view of

things," said a retired burglar, "he can find some en-Joyment even in his reverses. I remember well going late one night into a house in the western part of the grate. It was a big house with a most promising exterior, but when I finally got inside I found it plumb surply, the people had moved out and taken away every , thing I had lost my time; but to this day it makes me laugh whenever I think of the extreme care I had aken to swood waking up people who were maybe

miles away."

\_A convention of peach growers to Delaware sums no the results of the enurmous peach crop of this west in the announcement that after taking out freights and commissions the grower received 21 cents a bashet for the fruit. Out of this be paid because for the bashet, and there was but 16 cents left to cover cui.) watton, picking, and transportation to the nearest whatf or railway station. Thus a farmer whose or chard of 10,000 trees should yled one bashet of peaches per tree would receive only \$1 and to cover all these from and yield him a profit. Small peach grands and that the business does not pay at this rate.

-That portion of Williamstrikes is not seat of the Bronk is a village of Westchest remain. By a could Mount Verson and the boundaries of the two areas a point nearly opposis Westlaws extens Time atress of Williamstridge greens the White Figure case to differe fourth Mount version in ampliance it spiret took up and communed this national salar, and Williamsbridge redeally changed these accurate to structs in imposs therefore, that persons bring out the north side of the boundary Lorung fare over the north side of the boundary Lorung fare over it Filterath accurate National Mount Commune while persons on the objective and not the same then entire use in piricouth arrest. Williamshredge. The same suit that directed this configs of nonceptual to the about access away the purcerages tende action of a time. money at Williams bridge by excending at only through

several of the ori fashioned directings.

- The ten Euseren refugens who estaged from a Siberian converteeftlement in an open heat and water were given in this soon after they landed in the Francisco motion because they are used the compared too seems with the manner of their saning, but parties because the authorities inought is worth white he try and corn just why they were continue. They were dinover, prinabel a weak or so age mader or less from the treasury Department. The nown are mixed over the great chattge in their fortunes from convict life in a silvertan mine to a libraries entagement is an American minesum. Sushen residents in Sen Franclare advise the men. if they value their freedom, to